the National Airports Authority have, we will try to give as soon as possible.. (*interruptions*).. If Mr. Arjun Singn is prepared to give me free of cost, I won't mind, Sir.

श्री राधाकिशन मालवीय : मान्यवर, मेरा प्रश्न वायुदूत का अनियमित उड़ान के संबंध में है। वायुदूत क उड़ाने सप्ताह में तीन दिन दिल्ल से ग्वालियर गुना एवं भोपाल से वापस दिल्ली एवं तीन दिन दिल्ली ग्वालियर गुना इन्दौर तक वाया दिल्ल आत है। क्या माननीय मंत्र ज बताने क कष्ट करेंगे कि वर्त्तमान में वायुदूत क उड़ान अनियमित होकर नहीं आ जा रह हैं? क्या मध्य प्रदेश में वायुदूत सेवा बस्तर-झाबुआ आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में चलाने का सरकार विचार कर रह है?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question is totally out of order. Madhya Pradesh is not in Punjab.

Now, Question No. 106 please. I know there are a large number of experts on this subject.

Effective Population Control Programmes

*106. SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts in the field of family planning have recently called for a more effective population control programme;

(b) whether Government have since considered the views of the experts in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and the further steps contemplated by Government to undertake effective population control programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c) Increasing population has serious implications for the overall socio-economic development of the country. Experts have noted this with concern and have advocated the need for an effective population control. The Government have considered the suggestions put forth by the experts from time to time to control population. The Government have initiated steps which include *inter alia* (1) developing multisectoral linkages between the family welfare and other socio-economic developmental programmes, (2) Professionalising the Information, Education and Communication activities, (3) ensuring full community participation, (4) improving programme management and adopting differential area and group specific approaches, and (5) improving technical quality of services. Efforts are being intensified in these directions.

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the growth of the population is a serious issue. As has been given in the reply, it has serious implications for overall socio-economic development. Sir, for the past several years efforts are being made to check the grow of poplation, but still we are producing one Australia every year. By Australia I mean the population of Australia So many conferences were held in which experts on family planning gave concrete suggestions. There is huge literature also. Despite that, the population is on the increase. What is the reason? Should I say that these suggestions were not implemented in letter and spirit?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, when we really look back, we have to take a balanced view of what has happened and if a programme had not been in operation what would have happened. There are the two parameters subject to which anything can be judged. Now, judging on the basis of these parameters, I have no hesitation in saying that to the

extent the operation of the programe has taken place in the country, it has yielded results. But at the same time we have fallen short of certain achievements in targets. Fortunately, in the Seventh Five-Year Plan the situation is improving which is evidenced by the fact that in a State like Uttar Pradesh in 1986-87 the targets have been exceeded and their results have been more than 100 per cent. So, Uttar Pradesh is one of the States where very happily we have the performance actually jumping up over and above anything achieved by that State so far. So, the uptrend continues. We do hope that it will be possible in the Seventh Five-Year Plan to complete all the targets which we have fixed for ourselves. The trend is encouraging. But I cannot say that everything that we wanted to achieve will be achieved because family planning or population control is not just population control *per se*. I have explained this several times to the House that the immunisation programme, the life expectancy, how many children generally die after being born, how many children die in delivery—all these things have to be taken into account because psychologically these are the factors which go into the motivation of family planning. It is a complex problem. But I am quite sure that the trend is encouraging, and I hope that it will be possible for us to achieve what we really set out to achieve by the year 2000.

SHRI DHARAM CHANDER PRASHANT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister is well aware that those who live in slums and jhuggis do not bother for family planning programme suggestions because the standard of living is low. I have personally visited those jhuggis and found in one of the jhuggis father and son living with four children each. I asked them: Do you know about family planning programme suggestions? They said that they do not know. Therefore, there is a need for propagation of family planning programme among those who live in jhuggis and slums. May I know from the Minister, what steps his Ministry would take to propagate family planning programme in slum areas?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: The programme is primarily directed towards those who are in need of it. The jhuggis and jhompris and the backward areas of the country are our main target. But the fact remains that economically they are poor and to some extent psychologically they could not care less how many children they had. But there is again a changing trend. It is not merely a question of providing for the family or having more hands for the family. We have been motivating on the health of the mother and they are able to see that those families which have only two or three children, their health is much better than those where the mothers have already given birth to 5, 6, 7 children. I could very confidently say from my own experience —I hope many hon. Members bear me out—that whereas 15 years ago we had parents with 8, 9, 10 children, today it is about 4, 5 children. We have to bring it down to 3 or 2 children. Now, this is not going to be easy but we do not have this spectacle of 8,9, 10 children which was very common some 20 years ago. So there is an improvement. I do not say that we have done all that we wanted to do. But this is a continuous process and a motivational programme, as I said, is a very complicated programme. It is fraught with so many other programmes built into it. It will have to be done slowly but steadily.

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: MR. Chairman, Sir, my question relates to the population control efforts mainly in the tribal areas of Central India. What is happening there is that as it is, the primary health care facilities are almost non-existent in those areas...

and on the other hand, the population control programme is being implemented with great zeal. The net outcome is that the percentage of tribal population vis-a-vis the total population is decreasing. So when we talk of the population control programme, will the Government have a separate and distinct programme for the tribal areas? Unless we succeed in providing the basic minimum primary health care in these areas, we would not concentrate on population control, there.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO. Sir, I agree with the suggestion made by the hon. Member and this is precisely what is being done. The immunisation programme has been taken up in the tribal areas, also. We are extending it into the tribal areas and we will certainly see that because of lack of these facilities the family planning programme does not really result in couples having no children at all. That kind of thing will not be allowed to happen. But, Sir,.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jogi, please sit down.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, take an area, for instance; when we go to that area we correlate the health programmes and the family planning programmes in that area, the result should be that while we insist, while we motivate the people to have not more than two or three children, we should also see, on the other hand, that if they have two or three, one or two of them do not die. So these are inter-linked programmes and in the tribal areas also I believe that this inter-linkage is very meticulously being observed.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : माननीय सभापति जी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि संख्या नियंत्रण का काम राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सभी राज्यों में हो और इस कार्यक्रम को ठीक से वे अपनाएं, इसके लिए राज्यों का इंतजाम है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस कार्यक्रम को स्कूलों और कालेजों में ऐडाप्ट किया जाए, इस के लिए उनके शिक्षा में किस प्रकार का प्रबंध आपने किया है? तीसरी बात यह है कि भारत में मेरा क्षेत्र गांव है बहुतायत देश में गांव है गांव में अशिक्षित भी बहुतायत में है। जो आपके स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र हैं इसके सदस्य जब तक मोटीवेशन में पार्टीसिपेट में उनके नहीं करते तब तक इसमें अधिक सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। मोटीवेशन में उनके लिए कोई निश्चित और निहित कार्यक्रम भी आपने रखा है क्या?

श्री पी वी नरसिंह राव : श्रीमन्, सारी बातें उत्तर में हो चुकी हैं। मैं समझता हूं इसमें कुछ बढ़ाने या जोड़ने की बात नहीं है। लोगों को इन्वाल्व करने के लिए कार्यक्रम है यह भी कहा गया है। उनको मोटीवेट करने के लिए कार्यक्रम है यह भी कहा गया है कि हम इसको केवल सरकारी चीज नहीं बनाना चाहते लोगों का ही कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहते हैं और उसी दिशा में प्रयास हो रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, You have missed one pont. Have you any programme to teach the family planning methods in schools and colleges?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have explained many times in this House that a part of the core-curriculum which is being drawn up today has certain values and the value in regard to small family norms is very prominent among those values.

SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Sir, effective population control is a must for a country like ours. But the problem is a complex one as the hon. Minister correctly stated that it is not only a technical and medical problem, but it is a big socio- economic problem related to education and culture of the people. The problem is more and more acute among the people of lower strata where 50 per cent of the people are below poverty

line and 65 per cent are illiterate. It is much connected with their superstitious beliefs. That is why, the problem is more acute here. It is not only the question of giving them medical aid or technical assistance but it is a question of training them up, giving them proper education, giving them scientific outlook for life. So, we have to build up the institutions to train them up, to give them proper education in the slum areas as well as in the villages among the poor people. Is the Government thinking of building up such extensive institutions in the villages and in the towns to give them proper education, proper training about health care, about their scientific outlook for life.? if the Govt. is connecting these things with the programme, it would be better.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I have already replied to this that this is a very important part of the new Education Policy and the core-curricul which is being drawn up. So, the motivation would be woven into the educational process and that is how, it should be done.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to admire the optimism of my friend, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao. But I am afraid that performance does not justify optimism. (*Interruptions*). The target fixed for 1984 is not yet achieved. Perhaps it will be achieved in the year 1989-90. The birth rate, at present is about 30 per thousand. According to the Seventh Plan, it would be reduced to 27 per thousand. Sir, at this rate, the policy of the Government, in respect of population control will be regarded as a failure. I would like to ask the honourable Minister whether he is thinking of new strategies, new approaches, to tackle this very important problem, whether he is prepared to introduce not only packages of incentives but also packages of disincentives. In the package of incentives I want to ask whether he will keep in view the sociological problems arising out of population control. In other words, there have been distrotions among communities in regard to this matter. Certain communities do not take up this family planning seriously whereas certain other communities are adopting it earnestly leading to distortions in population balance, equilibrium. May I know whether, in the package of incentives, he can think of certain new methods? For instance, he can provide scooters, motor bicycles, cars even, to those people who bring 2000, 3000, 5000; 10,000 for operations. For his information I may tell him, one State Government has already introduced a free trip to Haj for Muslims. Any Mulla or Maulvi who brings 1000 people for operations will be given a free ticket for Haj...

AN HON. MEMBER: Has anybody gone?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Yes, I can just quote instances. Therefore, can you expand this scheme by offering scooters, bicyles or cars or TV sets to those people who bring people for operations, Mullas, Maulvis, priests, or anybody for that matter, who can bring 2000, 3000, 5000, 10000? May I ask whether he would also think of disincentives, one or two disincentives which could be that no employment will be provided in Government service to those families who produce more than two children? (*Interruption*) Why not? I think this has to be taken up seriously. This population control has to be taken up on a war-footing...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is up.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Thank you. You have shown me indulgence. I do not want to elaborate. May I have an answer from my friend, Mr. Narasimha Rao?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Taking up the question of optimism and pessimism, we started with 41 per 1000 birth rate in 1961—71 and now we have brought it down to 32.7. By no standard can we say that this is no achievement at all. It is an achievement of which we can be proud and hopeful about better achie-

vement in future. So I do not agree that whatever has been achieved so far is so little that we have no hope for the future. That is not my view and that is not the Government's view. That is not the view of population experts. There could always be improvement. We could have achieved more. Higher targets, all that is conceded.. But what has been achieved is really no mean achievement by any standard. In regard to incentives, there are two aspects of this. We have now come to the conclusion that apart from whatever incentives we could think of, it should become a natural motivation and not a mercenary motivation. I do many things, a man does many things, without any external incentive so, family planning also should be a part of the normal thinking of people. That is the target which we really want to achieve. But meanwhile while travelling in that direction we will have to see what further incentives could be built into these programmes. So far as disincentives are concerned, I must say that we have to be extremely careful in thinking of disincentives and, at the moment, I cannot say that we have decided on any disincentives as such. So far as incentives are concerned. We are working on a new package of incentives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Mahajan.

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : सभापति जी, परिवार नियोजन एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम होने के बावजूद भ अपने देश में कुछ धार्मिक गुट और संस्थायें ऐसे हैं जो अपने धर्म के आधार पर परिवार नियोजन के कार्यक्रम का विरोध करते हैं। क्या सरकार ने इसका अध्ययन किया है कि विभिन्न धर्मों के लोगों क गत दस वर्षों में संख्या किस प्रकार से बढ़ रह है, इसमें क्या समानता है? क्या कोई विशेष धर्म वाले ह परिवार नियोजन करते हैं और अन्य धर्म के लोगों क संख्या बढ़त जा रह है? यदि कोई धार्मिक गुट या संस्थायें परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम का कोई विरोध करती हैं तो क्या सरकार उनके खिलाफ कड़ा कार्यवाह करने पर विचार करेग।?

श्री पी० वी० नरसिंह राव : मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार का सर्वेक्षण एकदम रिलाजन के आधार पर, धर्म के आधार पर करना ठ क नहीं रहेगा। हम पूर आबादी को लेते हैं। वैसे भ देखने पर यह पता चलता है कि एक धर्म और दूसरे धर्म में इतना कोई बड़ा अंतर नहीं है जिससे हमको कोई परेशान हो।

The percentage of Muslim acceptors of sterilization has increased from 4.7 in 1969-70 to 7.1 in 1973-84. बाकी धर्मों के आंकड़ बताईए। इसमें जो मोटिवेशन है वह सब के लिय कामन मोटिवेशन है जैसे कि आर्थिक मोटिवेशन है जिसके बारे में बाई बातें कहीं गई है। यह सब के लिये कामन है। इसलिए हमको इस संबंध में कोई बहुत ज्यादा धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से नहीं सोचना चाहिए। हम समझते है कि इसमें कोई इतना बड़ा अंतर नहीं है जिसके कारण हमें कोई इतनी अधिक चिंता करने की आवश्यकता हो।

Unpacked expensive equipment lying in IITs

*107. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:†

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of IITs where expensive research and other equipment is lying in unpackd condition, as reported in "India Today" dated 15.3.1987, for more than one year; and

(b) what is the cost and the foreign exchange involved in each case?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Pramod Mahajan.